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#### The Populist Whip in the Senate.

The BUTLER Anti-Bond bill, which passed the Senate on Tuesday with seven votes to spare, is nothing more or less than a Populist demonstration. It is of importance only as a demonstration, for it can pass neither the House nor the Executive. If the measure could be enacted, it would serve the purposes of those who hope to bring about that era of repudiation, panic, disaster, and business anarchy which they regard as a necessary preliminary to reconstruction on populistic and socialistic lines.

Technically speaking, there are only four Senators of the United States who style themselves Populists, although in some classifications STEWART and JONES of Nevada, who are first of all silverites, are included in the same group. One of the four avowed Populists, MARION BUTLER of South Carolina, introduced this bill designed to deprive the Government of the power of protecting its credit. Besides the other Populists and the two Nevada silverites, ten Republican Senators and seventeen Democratic Senators went on record for an essentially Populist proposition.

This extraordinary achievement of populism is the latest of a series of events which began with the introduction of the Populist income tax into Congress, with the President's recommendation that it be adopted as a part of the Administration's Tariff bill of 1898. For that act of cowardice and treachery Mr. CLEVELAND, then chock full of semi-socialistic philosophy, and his flabby lieutenant, Prof. Wilson of West Virginia, were mainly responsible.

The mischief wrought by their surrender to the income-taxers has been incalculable. It was the Populists' first taste of blood. The consequences are not yet at an end, as the vote of Tuesday in the Senate shows in a humiliating manner.

Senator HILL of New York led the fight two years ago against the income tax. He was defeated, thanks to the assistance which the Populists received from the White House, the Administration leaders in Congress, and the Mugwumps and Tariff Reform clubs throughout the country. The populistic income tax became a law, and it stood until the Supreme Court overthrew it as unconstitutional. But the Populists had gained a great point. They had discovered how far they could intimidate or cajole statesmen who were elected as Democrats and who professed to represent Democratic principles. Populism has been bolder, more enterprising, more aggressive at Washington ever since Mr. CLEVELAND recommended the income tax and Prof. Wilson incorpo-

We are glad to observe that Senator Hill, who has figured somewhat extensively of late as the champion and defender of the Administration on the floor of the Senate. has not forgotten the events of two or three years ago, and has not lost his powers of critical analysis. Speaking to a correspondent of the New York Herald about the vote on the BUTLER bill, Mr. Hill remarked;

"The first mistake which the Administration made demand for an income tax to be incorporated in a Democratic tariff bill. It was a serious, if not a fatal blunder. The Democratic party has not yet recovered from that blow. These dangerous demands should ve been resisted and defeated then, and there would be less difficulty now."

It was more than a blunder; it was crime. The treachery of the Administration put into the hands of three or four Populists in the Senate the whip of mastery over the Senate of the United States.

# Loosening the Deadlock.

One more step, and probably the last but one, has been taken toward a complete agreement on the Navy Appropriation bill. The conferees have settled the question of the torpedo boats, and also several minor points of controversy founded on Senate amendments to the bill.

The Senate has its own way in every particular about the torpedo craft. Instead of the House provision of five 26-knot torpedo boats, costing \$850,000, we to have the Senate provision of three 30-knot torpedo boat catchers, costing \$800,000. On the whole the change is a good one, since, in these days of predigious speeds, we want our navy to be at or near the front. We already have a 26-knot boat building at Seattle and two 2017-knot boats building as Bristol, so that it is time for another advance.

But the agreement on the smaller or second-class torpedo boats does not seem wise. Of these the House provided for ten or more, to cost in the aggregate not over \$500,000, while the Senate substituted 'not more than ten," to cost not over \$500,000. The result of conceding this latter reduction will be, probably, to furnish fewer than ten boats, unless the speed is made inadequate to modern requirements. We ought to have forty or fifty torpedo boats, and the House provision should have been allowed to stand.

There was no harm in agreeing to the Senate amendment which authorizes two more Holland submarine bonts, if the one now building at Baltimore fulfils its contract stipulations. It is doubtful whether she will be completed and thoroughly tested much before the next session of Congress; still, if she is, and proves a success, it will be a gain to begin duplicates and in Broadway Jews abound, as they, in forthwith. The House properly acceded to the Senate's wishes in this respect as in that of the first-class torpedo boats, but ought to have received, in return, a concession as to the second-class boats.

The Senate abandoned its proposal to convert one of the six composite gunboats into a training vessel for the navy, although there was much to recommend it, and it would have saved building another vessel for use at Annapolis. Possibly the Naval Academy authorities may prefer to wait and get a vessel expressly planned for them.

The agreement on several other points of dispute left but two or three in controversy, one being the number of battle ships, which is the most important of all, while another is the price of armor. As to the former, it had been hoped that the House conferees, by yielding everything to the ostentatious men among them. We have

Senate in the matter of the torpedo boats, might have obtained in return the four battle ships which it desired. At the very least, they should still be able to secure a

compromise on three. They may well also insist that no such limit shall be placed on the cost of armor as will make it doubtful whether bids with more money than refinement." will be offered to furnish it for the says the Jewish Chronicle, "reflects ships now to be authorized. Hitherto no such restriction has been put in the Navy Appropriation bill, and if any maximum is eral to secure bidders. It would be a great mistake, in our urgent need of more battle ships, to introduce a restriction which would cause delay.

#### Tobacco.

Cantain-General WEYLER'S tobacco embarge, limited, has interested the tobacco growers of Florida, Kentucky, and Connecticut, as also those of Mexico, Hayti, and British Honduras, besides those of Sumatra, Paraguay, and other countries. It seems that all of them can furnish our smokers with an article suitable for effective cigars. The American market for cigars is the best market at large in all the world; and the foreign or domestic tobacco planters who supply it are pretty sure to make their erop pay.

Of course those smokers who know the tobacco leaf that grows in that invaluable part of Cuba, Vuelta Abajo, say that from nowhere else upon earth can such cigar tobacco be obtained: but particularists of this kind are less numerous than ordinary smokers, who merely want what they call a "good cigar," mild or strong, light or dark, made perhaps of a Sumatra or Ha vana wrapper and an American filler. There are pleasing stories told at Havana about the leaf grown in the valley of the Yumuri, the choicest quality of which is said to be reserved for the use of Czars, Sultans, Shahs, Kaisers, Kings, and Princes, including his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES; but then we cannot be sure of the truth of all the reports current at Havana.

When a high-born Russian living in New York, who had always smoked cigars made of tobacco grown in his native land, received a cigar composed of the very finest Cuban leaf, he declared, after smokng it, that it was inferior to the Crimean product. But it is possible that his preference for the Russian article was owing to the fact that he had been accustomed to it all his life. The man was unfamiliar with that peculiar, sedative, fragrant, and blue Cuban smoke which is so fascinating to many American consumers of the more expensive cigars. It is singular to observe in how far the human mind is affected by habit and familiarity.

If WEYLER'S embargo should result in the permanent exclusion of Cuban cigar tobacco from the American market, we have not much doubt that plenty of our cigar smokers would finally get used to the Mexican, the Haytian, the Jamaican, the Hondurian, the Kentuckian, the North Carolinian, or the Connecticut article, though the last-named article, known as seed leaf," has often been the subject of the sneers of captious persons.

#### As to the Jews in This Country.

A cable despatch has brought us the news that an English organ of Judaism, the Jewish Chrontele of London, is pained by some information which it has received from this country. It has been informed that "an anti-Jewish prejudice has found its way into the freest country in the world," that is, the United States; and it expresses a "desire to speak plainly on the painful subject." The Jewish Chronicle has been led to believe that the prejudice of which it speaks grows out of the offensive conduct of persons belonging to the Jewish community. It speaks of the "ostentations bearing of some of the members of that race," and it thinks that the aggressive behavior of those Jews who have more money than refinement reflects upon the whole Jewish community, and is working untold harm" in the United States of America.

It seems to us that the Anglo-Jewish paper has been misinformed. There has never een in this country any manifestation of anti-Jewish prejudice that calls for remark. Certainly, some Gentiles are prejudiced against Jews, just as some Protestants and Catholics are prejudiced against each other, or as believers and unbelievers, or members of opposing political parties, or whites and blacks, or Methodists and Presbyterians, or Wall street bulls and bears, or allopathic and homosopathic doctors, or Magyars and Slavs, may be prejudiced against each other, or as Jews may be prejudiced against Christians. Few people are wholly unprejudiced. It is an old saying that "buman nature is a bundle of prejudices,"

Pray, goody, please to moderate the rancor of your Remember, when the judgment's weak, the prejudice

Is a trong."

us, it is limited, as is any of the other preju-

If there be an anti-Jewish prejudice among dices here spoken of. The Jews in this country are subject to

no disability of any kind whatever. They are active in politics and public affairs they are unusually successful in business, and many of them have won large fortunes; there are professors, teachers, orators, and writers among them; their rabbis are well esteemed in the community; they usually prefer the society of their co-religionists, but many of them are as welcome in general society as are other people; they dwell where they please, not confined to any "ghetto." all rights are theirs, and all opportunities are open to them. Of the 800,000 Jewish residents of this city, probably twothirds are engaged in various productive industries, and they mingle freely with other workmen in their daily toil. Jewish business men, artisans, and scholars belong to exchanges, trade unions, and learned societies, the majority of whose members are not of their faith. Even in WARING's brigade there are Jewsas well as Christians, as, probably, there are also infidels. In Wall street there are Jews, deed, abound wherever any kind of industry or commerce is conducted.

The Jewish Chronicle has surely received misinformation as to the influence of anti-Jewish prejudices in the United States.

The Jewish Chronicle has heard that a prejudice against Jews has grown up here, because of the "ostentatious bearing" of some of them. That is a matter about which we do not possess much knowledge. We suppose that there are Jews, as there certainly are other people than Jews, who bear themselves ostentatiously; but we do not see that the ostentation of a Jew need to be any more offensive than that of a man who is not a Jew, or that there can be any more prejudice against the Jewish people than against the Yankee people because there may be

known some Yankees, ever Connecticut. Yankees of the onion beds, who were prodigiously ostentations; but we never suffered ourselves to indulge in any foolish prejudice against the Yankees at large on

that account. "The aggressive behavior of some Jews upon the whole Jewish community. Oh, no; not at all. Why should it? The aggressive behavior of some pseudo ment does not reflect upon the whole Christian community. The aggressiveness of Lot, the son of ABRAHAM'S brother HARAN, did not reflect upon the whole family of ABBAHAM; it reflected upon Elmself alone, the sinful man. The treason of BENEDICT ARNOLD did not reflect upon the American Revolutionary army to which he belonged. The conduct of that murderous preacher out in Utah does not reflect upon the Chris tian ministry. The frauds occasionally perpetrated by men in business do not reflect upon the business community. Every tub stands on its own bottom, and it is not to be said because a tub happens to lose its bottom that all tubs are bottomless.

We could wish that all Jews were free from aggressive behavior of a wrongful kind; but we have full as much reason for wishing that all other people were free from it. As to men who possess " more money than refinement," we have never seen any reason for believing that an inordinate proportion of them are Jews. Ales! that so many men of that kind should regard themselves as Christian Americans.

The London Jewish Chronicle entertains an erroneous opinion about anti-Semitism in the United States. The German anti-Semitic leader, Rector AHLWARDT, came over to this country last year to stir up prejudice against the Jews. His mission has been a complete failure. He has been unable to draw people to his meetings, or to get them to read his paper, or to induce them to take any interest in him. He has found here no anti-Jewish prejudice to be stirred up and has been unable to create any.

#### These Two Are True.

There was not a formidable represents tion of Democrats in the last Oregon Legislature. They numbered in both Houses S. to 10 Populists and 72 Republicans. On Monday's State election in the Beaver State the Democratic representation in the Legislature, it appears from late reports, was reduced to 2-these two representatives of the militant and unconquerable Democracy of Oregon having been chosen in Clatsop county. While the voters of other counties in Oregon-there are thirty-two counties in the Beaver State-were overpowered by superior numbers, or embarrassed by the burden of wee put upon them and upon Democrats generally by the national Administration in Washington since March 4, 1893, the Democrats of Clatsop remained faithful to their party choosing, so to speak, a legislative Romulus and Remus to prevent the Democracy of Oregon from obliteration in Salem, where laws are made, mended, or repealed.

What was the inspiration of the sturdy Clatsop Democrats on Monday which ennbled them to withstand alike the freezled Populists and the well-disciplined Repuls licans? Did they at their County Convention at Oiney declare against a third term. and thus in the extreme northwestern county of far-off Oregon, south of Point Adams. where the Columbia, swift flowing and lordly, unites with the Pacific, point the beacon way to victory for other Democrats? They must have done something of the kind or they would not have elected in Classop the only two Democrats recorded as chosen to the Legislature on Monday in Oregon, Honor to the Democrats in Clatson.

# Surprise Is Silly.

We found in our esteemed contemporary the Herald of yesterday a despatch from Washington telling of the return from the West of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon, Julius Sterling Morton in a state of surprise at the power of the silver sentiment. Mr. Monron is the last man that ought to be surprised at such a fact. He forgets that for the pest year the energy of the Administration has been chiefly devoted to identifying the cause of the gold standard with the statesman whom Mr. Monros, himself a member of the Cabinet, thus fanatically nominated for President:

"Why should President Convey and he opposed to a third term any more than a bank President about the bank President has proved himself competent he is reflected not only one time, but dozens of

As the American people voted for the issue of paper money to carry on a war, regarded in their eyes as sacred, so the Democratic party would vote for free silver, or for anything to preserve it from a President's ambition to make himself President for life. No Democrat, whose political conscience is uncorrupted by Cuckooism, need be surprised at anything that happens to the Democracy while the cloud of third term ambition hangs over it.

The proposition in the Board of Alderma to impose a special tax on bicyclesshould be put down by unanimous vote. No spec al, unequal. and discriminating taxation of any class of citizens, even the still too rampant and untarned bleyelers, even scorchers!

Does the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED see our esteemed contemporary, the Everett Press! Has a marked copy been sent to him? Probably. It contains important advice, addressed to him by a sincere well-wisher standing on a McKintey watch tower. The adviser remarks with a solemnity which Mr. Ruso will not fall to appreciate, even if he falls to be impressed by it, that " there is no good reason why Speaker REED should not take the second place on the Presidential ticket." Here is where the adviser and the advised differ. Mr. Ruco is sure that there are several reasons, one of while! and a sufficient one, is that he has no faste for riding tandem. It may occur to the attentive reader of the advice now poured out upon hir. REED that, if the Vice-Presidency is such a powerful and attractive post as the Canton laureates assert, there is no good reason why Mr. McKingay shouldn't take it himself. It would be selfish for Mr. REED to rob blm of ; erth so beautiful. Mr. Rants is not an exacting and a difficult person. The plain Presi-dency will do for him. But the Vice-Presidency is too rich for his blood.

While the Hon. D. RUSSELL BROWN and the Hon, CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT are gondnally wiping Rhode Island off the map in the frantic collision of their booms for the Vice-Presidency, the Republicans of the West are easting admiring glances upon a New York candidate whose name has often been mentioned in connection with that respectable office, The Fifteenth Ward Young Men's National Republican Club of Chicago has expressed the unanimous desire of its members that Gen. E. A. McALPIN will consent to become a candidate for Vice-President, and passed some resolutions be agreeable reading for Gen. MCALPIN and his friends. He is young, energetic, comely, alike distinguished as a martialist and a civilian. It is true that there are a few other candidates for Vice-President in New York, but there is terriry enough for all of them. Were there sands instead of tens of them, they could never bring to the face of New York that purple and constricted look which now fills the admirers Rhode Island with unspeakable concern.

The Hon. CHAUNCEY IVES FILLEY of St. Louis was found broading upon the problems of politics beneath the shade of his Iron Mountain hat. It will be remembered that the Hon. RICHARD C. KERENS and other enthusiasts now to be fixed it should be sufficiently lib- | Christians with more money than refine- | distrusted the arder of Mr. Firt. x's attachment to the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, and attempted to "throw down" the distinguished St. Louis machinist, He declined to be thrown himself, but showed no objection to their being thrown. They were, Mr. FILLEY now says, or is said to say, that "William McKinley and no other" will be accalnated for President at St. Louis. This confirms the opinion of the Hon-MARCUS MOLES HANNA and of his mathematician-in-chief, the lion, Chantes Hexey Grosverson. With his wonted modesty Mr. Pilley omitted to say that wheever is reminated and whoever isn't, the Creddent and Chief Engineer of the Republican party of Missouri will co. tinue to be the Hon. CHAUNCEY IVES FILLEY.

LEVI P. MORTON will be before the Re publican National Convention of St. Louis as a eandidate for the Presidential nomination, The Convention can take him or leave him, as the one-priced merchant says, but if it takes him the Convention will know and the country will know what it gets. This applies also to THOMAS B. REED of Maine, but it does not apply to WILLIAM McKINLEY. No party and no man will know what comes with McKintey, and probably McKinger knows less than any other

There is an election for Governor of Missourl this year, and a Kansas City Democrat presents for the consideration of his fellow citizens of the Smoky State the cinims and qualifications of Dr. Saunt, "After due consideration and importial consideration, the name and person of Dr. Synta," he says in a letter to the Kansas City Times, "has been favorably suggested," "The Doctor," it appears, is a native Missourian, having been born in the old Callaway county (the kingdom of Callaway). Reared and educated in Missouri, he under stands the people, and would, if nominated for Governor, "give strength to the ticket by reasen of his wide acquaintance and personal attraction."

"The Boctor," it appears, is not only learned in medicine, but in political economy, and "he would stand on any platform"-a sort of Missouri McKinley, so to speak, with medical

There is a man for the advanced silverites, a man for the radicals of Missouri, a doctor, a man of science, a professional man of lore and training, yet willing to stand on any platform. SNELL is a man to be considered.

Mr. HANNA's ambition for years has been to make blink if a consequencial fleure in national post-les, observed flator realer.

A most incorrect assertion. Mr. HANNA's amtion for years has been to steer a great popular And he has steered well and pulled hard.

There so ms to be no doubt worth weighing that the to het of the sirnight, never-saydie sixteen-to-ones, the men in whose estimatien the planets move in their orbits on silver cartwheels, will be lustrous with the names of the Hon. Haz Luxo of Kentucky and the Hon. Tone Sourrenins of Texas, the wiedged leaders and prime intellectiml motors of the Straightaways. The order of names, however, is a difficult question to searce. The Lungites will never cont that their been shall take the back seat. He Is a mun seen to med to drive and to command. he Scrutchingtes are equally positive that it will never do for their man to give the reins to other hands. Probably the dispute will have to be settled by lot. Certain it is that noth the Hon, Haz LUNe and the Hon. Tone Segreteries are worthy of the highest honors which they can get. As statesmen, financiers, and orators they stand at the head of their class.

I received two anonymous letters, while I was

Have Mr. Mourou's labors in the vegetable kingdom had a betumbing effect upon his sense of humar? Why, even his ornithologists and obvious as the Capitol or the Rocky Mountains, To ask a telephone to be original, to invist that water shall run up had, to beg the bricks in a chimney shattered by a gale to fall upward, to | he emand that the theen set a light plant, to call upon the leopard to put on a plain suit, to entreat the .. this plan to change blackin or a cash register to skin the change. to command the Har, J. Live Stations Monton to shut up, are all formulas of the impossible.

ment should not be, and probably is not in-I ned to be, too exuterant with the for of vietory. He must admit that not he, but the Hon OHN ALLEN of Tupelo, Miss., is responsible for Kentucky. Mr. ALLES has made a paralyzing threat that he will not allow himself to be renominated for Congress If the Culenco platform is not plated with sliver. For Hentucky did her level hast to heep Jones In Congress, and pre-

# It Was Not Dr. G. J. de Quesada,

To the Entrop of The Sus -Sir: As there was a report in one of the newspapers stating that a Dr. D. J. Quesada was ejected from the Cuban Fair, and as his name is very similar to name, although no relation nor do I even know him, and it may injure my contaition and prac-tice, i.s.k you to publish the emplanation.

# Devated Cross-town Lines.

To the last se or Inglies were in set the talk of I. rend extraordementaling is said of a cross-town line to transfer has ensern. If the Manuattan Rabbout Com-

# "Willy-Nilly" McKinley,

(With apologies to Mr. Lipling.) We've got to get a man for hammy's Chair, An' some of 'em is came and some is net, An' some of 'em is hardly "on the square," But Our Willy is the intummest of the lot. Your never get a cinch on his idea of low he thinks his party cushing stand on the question of an honest currency; He's a sly un, and he dassent show his hand,

So bere's to you, Willy-Nilly, yet as slippery as **an e**el; You've got yet own opinions, but you ain't a-goin' to So here's to you, Willy Nilly, an' yer "shoving of the a keepin' mighty shady for a fust-class

Chanceer. We're a waltin' on him fer to speak the word Et his silences is golden or is not. But his silvery voice ain't never once been heard

Sence he stacked the care's to shovel in the pot. Is he posin' for a Jonah or a fake ! Or a Jois lot polyticinn up a tree? Is he playin' at the game of "give and take With the question of an honest currency? vell, here's to you, Willy Nilly, with Mark Hanna and

You're a workin' for an offis, an' of course you want So here's to you, Willy-Killy, with yer eye on Sammy's Chair; We're a lakin' lots of chances of we vote to put you

FOUR MILLION POPULISTS.

opullet Leaders Beal to Large Planes WASHINGTON, June 3.-H. E. Taubeneck Chairman of the National Populist party, has been figuring on the Populist vote for President this year, and he approaches the task with an air of extreme lightness and freedom. have," he says, "the Greenbackers, Union Labor men, anti-monopolists, as well as members of the Farmers' Alliance, Knights of Labor, and kindred organizations. We cannot expect to receive more new recruits from any of these We have about 2,000,000 votes, and we need three where we now have one. The question is where can we look to secure these

4,000,000 voters,"

A quest for a million or more American electors does not appear to the leader of the Populists to be a serious matter, and he speaks of it as If such "third-party" recruits could be easily obtained, though the Probibition party, backed with a strong moral sentiment and the earnest and zealous support of many well-to-do and sincere leaders, backed by the organization of the various church and temperance societies, has been able to attain in twenty-four years of political existence a total membership of onecarter of a million only, and recently there ms been a falling off in the ranks. The Populist party polled for the Weaver election ticket In 1892 1,040,000 votes, a predigious total, when it is considered that more than one million free-born American electors should have in an important Presidential contest east their votes in the air for a candidate representing half a dozen radical projects inconsistent with each other, impossible, many of them, of fulfil-ment, and undertaken by a political organizetion of nondescripts, without stability or antecedents. Under closer scretiny, however, it was clear enough that the million votes cast for the Populist ticket for 1892 was not the true measure of the real Populist strength, for in five States, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, North Carolina, and Wyoming, the Democrats ran no ticket, but supported the Popullits, while in three States, Alabama, Florida, and Louislana, the Republicans generally voted the Populist ticket.

At the Congressional election of 1894 the Re-At the Congressional election of 1894 the Republican candidates polled collectively in all the States of the Union (Utah, then a Territory, excepted) 5,491,600 votes. The Democrats polled in the same election 4,300,000 votes, and the Populist party 1,300,000. This was the fair measure of the Populist strength, which had grown considerably in the meanwhile, and which now includes substantially all the Democrats in Kaissas, and a good many of the Democrats in Kaissas, and a good many of the Democrats in Kaissas, and a good many of the Democrats in Kaissas, and a good many of the Democrats in Kaissas, and a good many of the Democrats in Kaissas, and a good many of the Democrats in the Populist vote, and 2,000,000, the Populist same factories between 1,300,000, the Populist vote, and 2,000,000, the present figures claimed for this year by the Populists and silverites, represents with accuracy, perhaps, the growth of the Populist party during the past two years. But when it comes to take of a gain of twice as mony more the estimates of the Populist leaders fear manifestly astray, for its growth in membership has been indiced to a few States only, and in these the reference vote from which the Populists have to draw is not large.

The plain truth of the matter is that the course of the Cleveland Administration has much more to do with the silverire and Populist mains than appears on the surface, and the depocrable effort of Cleveland and the Chekon group to constitute themselves the defenders of the nation's standard of value has thrown. publican candidates polled collectively in all the

the fileg after of many a consider by the de-nord party men and calling to addre by the de-termination of their party research, when freely expressed apart from red on appointers. The path of conditions in the confirmal West have such rayorable for some time part to a rapid greath of effect sentiment. The Repub-ileurs, who have found it rese by the carry such framer frequentic stronghous as mary and and actions, and to some within free long

# A Great-grandmather's Breach of Promise

m the Pitthweph Dispatch. Tree the Diffusing A Dispatch.

A breach of promise suit that is bound to cause a big sensation has been bled. The plate-tiff is hir, advanta homogooki, and the described of the property of the resonable was well-to-do citizen of Fayler bersonch.

An interesting part of the story is that Mrs. Homogooki is a great-grand-the-first old while her sensitivities in only six. The plaintiff died a statement in Common Pleas Court No. 1, in which was no 3 to due dearways from Sinder, for breaking a marriage contract cutered into by them. when she as a constitution durantees from Sinder for breaking a marriage contract entered into by them.

Mr. Dumarelski at the residence of a married daughter. Mrs. Herman is often in the form street, Eviden brought, said no was employed as housekeeper by her non-residence is the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the form of the latter to have here reserved any my market for her nerves. the latins to have never received any Lavinest or her ervices, in duca, 1845. Singler's with religible and after all the library. After here with the election made a manner of her that she restricted in large of the house. His attentions to examinate with he very a factionate space all the contract matter the best and of the fit the Willow Homasolski alteres that her annihilaw proposed marriars to her. As she must be a great deal of him, and the apparently during her affection, she arrepted the process. She says, however, that he did no give or an engagement ring, although he promised the engagement ring.

o do so.

The date set for the wedding was Oct. 23. The event, Mrs. Domaroisti says, was published freely among the neighbors and friends of the family. When the time came he refused to be married to her.

# A Dry Town's Liquor Income.

From the Bultimore American. SISTERSYILLE, W. Va., May 30. Next week will be one of unusual literations, and some sensational evidence will be produced regarding some very prominent citizens who have been This city, though time by vote of the inder local option law been legally five years, seeks more liquor than any the State. Busens of splendidly fural cons and gambling rooms run vide a proprietors being arrested and final costs in the first of each month. From open, the projectors being arrested and fined Stoomed costs on the first of each month. From this revenue all the town's streets have been paved, water works built, electric-light system catalistical, and metropolitan police maintained.

# An Interesting Review of The Sun.

The See is still doing noble work in exposing fraud in American journalism. Whether we agree with the politics of The Sex or not, we are forced to admit it to be the leader of clean, straight, patriotic journalism in the United States. Its treatment of political and economic subjects is always hold and straight. If not sound. In its attitude toward public men it re bites character and ability, r gar thas of party lines, it is the enemy of humbur under any guise. It is difficult semetimes to understand its selection of political leaders especially, when it champions Tam-many Hall and luvid It. Hill. but even when doing this, it is frank, open-handed, and free from cant. Under all circumstances, it is American. Regardices of every other consideration, THE SUN Is for the Flag. It frequently gets on the wrong side of indus-trial questions, particularly in labor disputes, but it is the gem of American journalism all the same,

"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANKER" Who Composed the Music for Ri-Ri Re

American, Not English, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! There appeared recently in one of your morning contemporaries an interesting paper under the caption of "Songs of the War," in which the writer expresses the wish to live long enough "to see a grand composition adopted for our national home which will not be suggestive of any other nation or of any other form of government." I readily thought of "The Starspangled Banner" as fulfilling those conditions, but was sorry to find that Gen. H. C. King, who wrote the paper referred to, holds a different

He says about a year ago he "took occasion to speak of the lamentable tack of originality in our national hymns, the two most popular, 'The Star-spangled Banner' and 'My Country Tis of Thee,' being wedded to English tunes, the former to 'Anacreon in Heaven,' componed by Dr. Arnold about 1790, and the latter to 'God Save the King,' &c."

If Gen. King is right in tracing to Dr. Arneld the music of "The Star-spangled Banner," he has not only done what no other writer has succeeded in doing, although many have devoted laborious research to the task, but he has solved the mystery which the most learned musical critics have declared to be impenetrable. The claim for Dr. Samuel Arnold has been theroughly examined and repeatedly refuted, no

evidence whatever being found to substantiate it. New and aspiring claims and pretensions for as many as a half dozen other British composers and song writers to the honor of authorship of the swelling, majestic music of "To Anacreon in Heaven," not "Anacreon in Heaven," have been set up by self-assertive Englishmen with no better foundation than the Arnoid pretension, and all of them have been proven equally spurious and more glaringly egotiatic. The author of the music of "The Star-

The author of the music of "The Star-spancied lanner" is as great a mystery as the author of the "Letters of Junius." We all know that Francis Scott Key wrote the patrictle paem, but no man has yet told the world who composed the air which, with the possible ex-ception of the "Marselliaise," is undoubselly the mobiest martial anthem of modern times. Since the glorious lyric bursts of Homer's "Hind" electrified the old Greek heart nothing has been attuned to martial verse more soul welling than "The Star-spangled Hanner." Gen. King is too great a lover of American

Since the glorious lyric bursts of Homer's "Hind" electrified the old Greek heart nothing has been altuned to martial verse more soul swelling than. The Star-spangled Hanner."

Gen. King is too great a lover of American sough not to be aware that the history of ballsd poetry and of the originals of the most popular national airs it is always most difficult to trace. Sir Waiter South bent all the powers of his mighty penius to the task of rescuing from among the most propers of Liddedale the fragments of border minstrelsy, just as at an earlier day Hishop Percey gathered up the scattered remains of ancient English ballads which were buried beneath the moth and rust of centuries. Ballad poetry is unlike everything else in a nation's literature; native where nearly all else is imported, and imaginative where the reat is chiefly borrowed. To-day it flourishes, to-morrow it is neglected, the third day it is forgottan. The grand strain of the "Nibelungs" and the poem of the "Cid" have been saved to the world, but the other songs of their brilliant anthors, despised by polite, fastidous, and effective hards escholars, have been allowed to glide down the stream neglected and forgotten.

Let me call attention to the claim set up for Jibbrin's ballad by London Notes and Queries as the original of Key's anthem. "The air of the "Star-spangled Banner," says that magazine, "which our cousins with their customary imposite of assertion claim as their own, is almost note for note that of the fine old English song. When Vulcan Forged the Botts of Jove." Not quite. Competent musical critics, as in the case of Dr. Samuel Arnold, have examined this is an absurbity. The metre of his "line saim, which having been written about the same time. Adds and Queries might find nearer founds. In his word, with the music of the "Star spangled Fanner." Its priority even is doubtine harnon's with the music of the "Star spangled Fanner." Its priority even is doubtine harnon's with the music of the same time. Adds and Queries might find nearer hou

hapt to it the words of the celebrated. Ohi undred," thus linking in happy marriage, but lithout proceduling the bans, the poesy and act of two religious? I happy marriage, but lithout propend. Who knows that the air, "To moreon in Heaven," was not stolen or barwed from America by some "impudent" actishman? Trace its genesis back to the first corded evidence of the existence of the song, so what do we find? The words of the bailed dicate that it was written for a Baccanalian into the twist where the club flourished or when it a established are vexed questions which the cot indefatigable research has never been able soive. The song begins thus

# To Annereon in heaven, where he sat in full gles.

The last lines and chorus are in these words: May our club flourish happy, united and free; and long may the sons of Anacreon entwina

The Myrile of Venus with Lacchus's Vine.

In the "Vocal Companion," published at Philadelphia in 1740 by Manthew Cares, the words and music of the song were first printed. The name of the author was not given. I challes go any man to point out its jublication in Augustand prior to that date. "Its true that a New York writer some years are said that the music was originally set to "Anacreon in Leaven" by Dr. Saimuel Armoid; but as erties it but troof, and that writer failed to offer the best troof, and that writer failed to offer the The Myrtle of Venus with Lacchus's Vinc Heaven" by Dr. Samuel Arnoal; but ascertion is not read and that writer failed to offer the significant evidence that Dr. Arnoal did any thing of the kind. Mr. Stephen Salisbury, a most results and industrious musical critic, investigated the unsupported claim, examined the lists of Arnoad's works, and failed to find the slightest proof to make good the assertion. The next time the song appeared in print, after its publication by Care, was in a volume called "The Nightligale," issued at Newburyport in 1664. No author's name was given, only the music and words.

More than a quarter of a century after it had been published and republished in the United States. "The Universal States, "Or the Errettime that I have been able, after a rather extractions the same that I have been able, after a rather extractive search, to discover its publication in Great.

that I have been able, after a rather exhaustive search, to discover its publication in Great Straigh, and gave the name of flaigh Tominison as author. So critic or arithmetical in the field of ball det, sometes, and mairigals has been able to discover the slightest clue to that individual its faince to materialize argues strongly analysis in juintity sucher of the sons.

So popular was the air in the United States, long is fore it seems ever to have been heard of in hardand, that hobert from Paine, ir, wrote hardand, that hobert from Paine, ir, wrote Autams and Liberty, to the same music in 170s, and Alexander II, Evereti, cider brother of Edward I vecett, wrote a spirited song adiapted to "To American followers," which was stug at the flustent fields in the struct was so much struct by twent'ts odd that he was so much struct his own immortal authorn, written during the discount institute for the selected its music for discount institute authent, written during the emount ment of Fort Medicary in 1814. The entered nationality of "The Starspangled Baract" is not only wedden to immerial soing, but it, also free from a single through extinuition or conterp into. And furthermore, as there is a werring against the verity of a record, as our Coke to by no averting against the verity of a record, as Lord Coke tells us, the air as well as the words of our national anthem, appear to belong; not to England, but to the United States. A. Francox McLaughlin. New York, June 2, 1893.

# Luck Comes at Last to an Old Mines.

rome the Scattie I set Intelligencer Dick Willoughby, perhaps the best known duracter in all Alaska and the man who last rear mode his first visit in thirty years out of the Territory, coming to Se the and seeing for the first time street cars and other "thirds," has, according to the Alaska News, made a small fortune by a sale of some mining property. The Newscass.

fortune by a sale of some mining property. The Notes says:

"Anchiner sale of mining property was effected a few days ago involving \$50,000, and the deal was conducted to quietly and with such little estentiation that it is doubtful if a dozen people know of that all. The sale is a bona fide, but and out sale, there being no conditional bonds or anything of that sort connected with it, and the eash is now on deposit in one of the banks in San Francisco. But Willoughby and Dick Johnson are the parsons who will receive this lump sum, the sale having been conducted through Mr. George Garside, assisted by Mr. Charles Garside, who are representing Fastern capital. The property is known as the Mountain King group of ciaims and lies a short distance above the Alaska-Willoughby Company's ciaims at Funter Pay, on Admiralty Island."

#### The Skull of a Glant Beaver. From the Cleveland Plain Louier.

From the Combinal Point Lealer.

South Renn, Ind., June 1. George A.

Labor of this city has in his possession one of
the trace of freeditionality, uncartical list over
the State for in Michigan. It is the soull of a
manifest because else the contemporaneously
(it) the material are metatherium. In ordiv
the chartest are metatherium to contention of the contemporaries and a subtention of the state of the contemporaries being
cettle. The saidle owned by Mr. Baker is 1256
makes land, about 6 inches wide, and 5
makes land, about 6 inches wide, and 6
makes land, about 6
makes land eas than 400 pounds.

From the Boston Evening Record. The Ancients have it in their power to produce a great impression in England next months

SOCORBO IN ERUPTION. An Island Volcano Belching Fire in the

Southern Pacific. From the San Francisco Bulleti The recent volcano disturbances on the west ern coast of Mexico, the queer change of olfmate in those regions, and the frequency of tidal waves are perhaps explained through receipt yesterday at the United States Hydrographic Office in this city of a letter from Capt. O. W. Peterson of the schooner Zampa, that the principal island of one of the most remarkable groups of the Southern Ocean is in active eruption, flinging ashes miles out at sea. Its lava is overflowing in massive, molten streams, and

the whole ocean near the spot is convulsed.

the whoie ocean near the spot is convulsed.

The Zamua is now at Tacoma, but Capt. Peterson, who is one of the regular observers for the hydrographic service, preferred to send his information by mail rather than by wire. Off Guaymas, writes Peterson, the Danish bark George Schwaibs, from Hamburg, spoke him and gave him the story of the outbreak.

The Schwaibs reported passing Scoorro on March 20 of this year. The peak of the island was in violent cruption, as before stated, the outbreak being the first in the nistory of the outbreak being the first in the nistory of the present generation, though the island has always been regarded with suspicion. The United States steamer Albatross, now in port, made a complete survey of the group in its recent voyage, and collected much data that had been overlooked by the Government expedition sens out some ten years ago to survey the rocks, under command of Capt. Colnett.

Secorro Island is one of the group known as the Revilla Gigelo Islands. It is of remarkable formation, being practically a mountain rising abruptly out of the sea to a height of 3,707 feet. The group is 400 miles southeast of Cape St. Lucas and about the same distance from Manianilla, Mexico, one of the towns that has been badly shaken by recent carthquakes. The sides of the mountain are clothed with a growth of cacil so thick that human beings have never been able to ascend it, though frequent attempts have been made to do so. A peculiar vine covers the ground, which bears a pear-shaped fruit that was partaken of by some of Colnett's men and nearly caused their death. Fish, turvies, and cralls abound.

The Albatross's men were unable to find any water on this strange island. They made a survey of its coast and discovered a cove at the southern of the find any water on this strange island. They made a survey of its coast and discovered a cove at the southern of the find of pand in its centre afforded a landing spot. The bay is called Braithwaite.

"Cape Rule, at the southern extremity of the island." rep

height of 250 feet. Another bay, called Carwaills, is situated on the southwest side, and is full of pinnacle rocks.

"Clarion Island is one of the queerest features of the group. It, too, is covered with cacti, but there must be fresh water somewhere in its interior, for thousands of doves were found near the beach of the anchorage. The shore line is remarkable. It rises sheer of the waves to heights varying from 80 to 800 feet. It is an impregnable fortress that can be approached from but one small opening, and were it tenantable, fortified, and provisioned it might easily dely the flects of the world.

"A short distance from the shore of this island is a shaft of varior ored stone called Monument Rock, which towers 200 feet above the ocean. It is a natural curlosity, square at the base and pyramidal in form at its top, it is composed of alternate layers of red and white rock, and can be seen miles at sea.

"There was not the slightest signs of volcanic disturbances when the survey ship was there, and to all appearances there had not been for ages. In all probability Socorro and it adjacent freaks have been destroyed."

#### MAKING A MINE.

#### In Some Instances It Costs Nothing-En Others the Cost Is Millions.

There are no hard and fast rules in regard to naking a mine from the time it passes into the prospector's hands until it becomes a dividend payer. Many mines are such, as the miners say, "from the grass roots," and turn out large

quantities of ore from the beginning. J. B. Haggin, the millionaire mine owner, cok \$3,000,000 from the Custer mine in Lembi

took \$3,000,000 from the Custer mine, in Lembi county, Idaha, before it became necessary to use a candle. This mine was known as the Mineral Mountain. A man came along one day, and after looking at it remarked, "Wny, the hanging wall is gone." This was true. Nature had assisted the miner in this case; the mountain side had been ereded, leaving the mineral standing there. Mr. Haggin also spent about \$5,000,000 in developing the Anaconda mine before it was on a paying basis.

Mines have been discovered containing fabulous wealth, although a prospector would starve in regard to the Homestake mine, in the Hlack Hills. The prospectors who made the discovery could do nothing with it, and it passed into the hands of Senator Hearts and other California capitalists. They concluded that, unless it was worked on a larve scale, it could not be made profitable. An eighty-stamp mill was ordered rofitable. An eighty-stamp mill was ordered of shipped in from Cheyenne at a cost of 135,000, as an experiment. The mine has paid dividends \$37,500 a month for seventeen

rears.

It requires a large amount of money usually, to put a mine on a dividend-paying basis, and, as a rule, this the prespector cannot do, although prospectors have made fortunes with their properties.

STREET CARS IN NAPLES.

#### A Riot Produced by the Introduction of From the Washington Post.

"I was in Naples last summer when the first stoned by the populace," said Dr. W. O. Terry of Sacramento, Cal., at the Arlington. Dr. Terry has been in Europe for two years, mostly in Germany, pursuing a surgical course, and is now going home to practice his profession.

"The new style of street cars," he continued, "gave great offence to the Neapolitans, simply because they were an innevation. The people "gave great offence to the Neapolitans, simply because they were an innovation. The popula over thore resent everything that is new regardless of merit. Naples is one of the toughest places in Christendom, aniway. It is a rare thing in that town to meet with any one who seems to recognize the bath as an institution of civilization. Men, women, and children revel in dirt, particularly the latter. Boys and girls of the years are often see in public without a single garment to hide their nudity. The ordinary refreshments of life, as practiced in America, are unknown there. The public converances are crowded with passengers so redolent of carlic that it is often preferable to get out and walk. Doubtless everybody eats garlic in order to keep from being overcome with its adorlferous seent, as a matter of protection. But worst of all in Italy is the terrible drain of laxation and the corruption on the part of men in high official position. The rairroads, for instance, which ought to bring in large revenues to the fovernment, are a source of expense. The explanation is that everybody confor instance, which ought to bring in large revenues to the Government, are a source of ex-pense. The explanation is that everybody con-nected with their operation is engaged in stevi-ing. The charge is made openly, and I never once heard it disputed."

# Poreign Notes of Real Interest.

Mile. Marie Louise Marsy has become reconciled with the Comedia Française and made her reappearance in "L'Ami des Femmes." This may be looked upon as closing officially the Max Lebaudy Incident. Turner's well known "Posts carrying out anchors and 'a' 'so to Dutch men of war,' was sold recently in Lendon for \$8,185. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1804 and was sold for \$15,750 at Lord Delamere's sale in 1855.
Western Australia's supply of jarrah and karri,

the hard woods used for street pavemen's, is peactically inexhaustfule. The jarrah (Eucolyptus morposafu) covers 14,000 square miles of the country and the karri (E. diversicolor) 2,000 square miles

An exhaustive index to Hansard's "Parliamersary Debates," from 1830 pared, and will be printed if subscribers can be obbained. It will give explanations of phrases like Lord Derby's "leap in the dark." John Bright's "Scotch terrier" and "Cave of Adullam" and Dismell's description of Sir Robert Peel's Government as "an organized hypocity". As Hannibal's burying place is being hunted for

between Scutari and Nicomedia in Asia Minor by a derman expedition, a Mr. Amony Psychart sends a curious story to The Academy. "It is now some forty years since I sat conversing with a friend in his villa on the slores of the Bosporus. That friend was Dr. Stephen Caralleodory, one of the chief physicians to Sultan M. amoud, and the father of the ex-Governor of Crete, a man who, apartfrom his profound learning, was so highly reed for his character that even among the them selves every Pasha's door was open to him and he was welcome everywhere. Something very-strange happened to me yesterday, said the good octor to man very strange and very vexatious. I had gone to pay a vish to a Turk of my acquaint arese on the Asiatic shore, an Ulema residing at the village of Tehe ghel Kiol, and as we sat chatting together in his garden, he all at once asked me who and what Aun'ibas was, "How come you to ask me such a question," said I to him, "and what do. you know about the man whose name you just now moutiened?" "I know nothing about him," replied the Clera, "but the men you see here at work at the back of my house dur up the other day from under the foundations a large marble sits. with some letters cut into it, and out of curiosity? sent for the village grocer (bales), who was known to be able to read, and that's the name he told me was engraved upon the marble stone. I am sorry I cannot show this to you, for it has since been